### **Policy**

It is the policy of the DGS to administer the Personnel Classification Plan of the State of California including the allocation of every position to the appropriate classification in the classification plan.

The Classification and Pay (C&P) Analyst shall use allocation guidelines (if existing) or classification specifications to derive from, and be determined by the duties and responsibilities of the position and shall be based on the principle that all positions shall be included in the same classification if:

- the positions are sufficiently similar in respect to duties and responsibilities that the same descriptive title may be used,
- substantially the same requirements as to education, experience, knowledge, and ability are demanded of incumbents,
- substantially the same tests of fitness may be used in choosing qualified appointees, and
- the same schedule of compensation can be made to apply with equity.

#### **Definition**

Allocation guidelines are work requirements/characteristics that can be compared in order to measure the similarity/differences in evaluating the level of jobs.

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of utilizing the allocation guidelines and determining the appropriate classification allocation is:

- To supplement and clarify the classification specification, as needed.
- To differentiate between the various working levels in a classification series.
- To ensure the consistency of how a particular classification or classifications are allocated and used in various State departments.

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### **Prerequisites**

There are three pre-requisites to determining position allocation:

- The position is set up (approved) in the budget,
- Duties are assigned to the position,
- The position's organizational placement and relationship are defined.

#### Criteria

There are two key criteria used to differentiate between positions:

- Type of work, and
- Difficulty of work, which may be one of the following levels:
  - Entry
  - Journey
  - Advanced journey (typically staff specialist positions)
  - Working supervisor
  - Line supervisor
  - Managerial

#### **Basic steps**

There are four basic steps in the allocation process:

- 1. Obtain/gather the pertinent facts, which include:
  - Activities of an organization
  - Organization structure, authority relationships
  - Class concepts and usage
  - Duties and responsibilities assigned to the position
- 2. Analyze the facts
- 3. Evaluate the facts
- 4. Determine the facts

## Allocation factors

- Through the use of allocation factors, a position can be broken down into its component parts to be examined in order to determine the appropriate level/classification.
- Allocation factors give precision to general and ambiguous terms such as: assist, prepare, supervise, review, complex, etc., which are terms that may be contained in the specification.
- Determinations of the degree of difficulty or complexity of the duties and the weight of the responsibilities of a position are conclusions drawn from facts showing the nature of the duties performed, the methods of work involved, the authority exercised, and a variety of other circumstances under which the work is performed.

### **Procedure**

The following table depicts the steps and actions required when appropriately allocating a position.

**Note:** The Office of Technology Resources (OTR) must review and approve requests for personnel action (RPA) for all information technology (IT) positions funded by another office that report to OTR, which are Division of the State Architect (DSA), Office of State Publishing (OSP), Office of Public School Construction (OPSC), and Professional Services Branch (PSB). Only functional changes to positions that are funded by an office and do not report to OTR require OTR approval (applicable offices are Office of Human Resources (OHR), Office of Fleet Administration (OFA), Business Operations, Policy and Planning Branch (BOPP) and Procurement Division (PD).

Step		Action	
1	C&P Analyst receives a Request for Personnel Action (RPA), which must contain:		
	Justification		
	Essential functions duty statement		
	Organization chart		
	If Then		
	Reclassifying position	Include both current and proposed:	
		<ul><li>Essential functions duty statements</li><li>Organization chart</li></ul>	
	Requesting review of position	Position may require desk audit (see	
	PRIOR to submitting RPA	Desk Audit section in this manual)	
2	C&P Analyst gathers classification specification, allocation guidelines and other available documentation in order to conduct analysis, which may include:  • Previous desk audit • DPA audit • Board Item • Duty statement from another department similar in size and responsibility as the DGS		

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# Procedure (continued)

Step			
3	C&P Analyst analyzes the data gathered in step 2. When reviewing duty statements to determine appropriate allocation the following fundamental classification factors should be identified:		
	Factor	Questions to Ask	
	Tests of fitness needed to evaluate probable success in the position	<ul> <li>Can the same testing procedure be used to evaluate the candidates for this position as for other positions? If it exists, review the job analysis conducted by the Selection Unit (found on the "S" drive)</li> </ul>	
	Education, experience, skills and abilities required (subject matter of the work and the nature of the problems to be solved are indicative of the educational background, and the degree of, skill, mental and analytical ability the individual must bring to the job)	What kind and what minimum of education and/or experience are needed for reasonable success in the position?	
	Supervision and guidelines received (refer to Section 170 of the C&P Manual with respect to the meaning of the terms "under supervision," "under general supervision," "under direction," etc.). This factor measures the extent to which tasks performed, actions taken, and decisions made are controlled or limited by supervision or by established law, policy, procedures, guidelines, or technical practices.	<ul> <li>From whom does the employee receive instruction?</li> <li>What type of instructions are they and how general or detailed?</li> <li>How is the employee's work controlled; by manuals, rules, regulations and policies?</li> <li>How much initiative is allowed the employee in planning his/her work?</li> <li>Is his/her work reviewed during process or only upon completion?</li> <li>Is his/her work given technical review or is it reviewed only for compliance with administrative matters?</li> </ul>	

Procedure (continued)

Step		Action
3	Factor Supervision exercised measures the nature and extent of the authority and responsibility for the supervision of the work of others. This is reflected by the scope and variety of activities covered; the amount of planning, organizing, directing, assigning work, instructing, training, and disciplining employees required. The number of employees may be used as a guide to differentiate between different supervisory levels (see Section 170 of the C&P Manual with respect to different terminology such as "to have technical supervision," "to supervise," "to direct," "to plan, organize and direct," etc.)	<ul> <li>Questions to Ask</li> <li>What is the number and class level of employees supervised?</li> <li>What is the complexity of the structure of the organization supervised?</li> <li>What is the employee's responsibility for organization of work, workflow, and methods of operation?</li> <li>What is his/her responsibility for work production and meeting deadlines?</li> <li>What type of review does the employee make of others workdetailed, general, technical, policy, or administrative?</li> <li>What is the employee's responsibility for control over the objectives and purpose of the work supervised and the form and quality of the end product?</li> <li>What is the extent of his/her formulation of policies and the scope of these policies?</li> <li>What is the extent of his/her responsibility in selecting and assigning employees?</li> </ul>
	others. This is reflected by the scope and variety of activities covered; the amount of planning, organizing, directing, assigning work, instructing, training, and disciplining employees required. The number of employees may be used as a guide to differentiate between different supervisory levels (see Section 170 of the C&P Manual with respect to different terminology such as "to have technical supervision," "to supervise," "to direct," "to plan,	<ul> <li>What is the employee's responsibility for organization of work, workflow, and methods of operation?</li> <li>What is his/her responsibility for work production and meeting deadlines?</li> <li>What type of review does the employee make of others workdetailed, general, technical, policy, or administrative?</li> <li>What is the employee's responsibility for control over the objectives and purpose the work supervised and the form and quality of the end product?</li> <li>What is the extent of his/her formulation policies and the scope of these policies?</li> <li>What is the extent of his/her responsibility</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>What general management responsibilities does s/he have (supplies, equipment, budgeting)?</li> <li>To what extent does the position instruct, train, and/or discipline?</li> </ul>

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# Procedure (continued)

Step	Action		
3	Continued		
	Factor	Questions to Ask	
	Variety, scope and complexity refers to the number of tasks that make up a position and distinguishes between full-journey and super-journey levels (i.e., associate and staff specialist)	<ul> <li>Are assignments made to the employee selected on the basis of difficulty or are they general assignments covering a variety of types and levels of difficulty?</li> <li>If there is a variety of tasks assigned, which are the more difficult (audits of individuals vs. audits of large corporations)?</li> <li>What proportion of time is spent on the more difficult tasks?</li> <li>Are the various tasks each of a recurring type or do they present non-repetitive problems?</li> <li>Are the various tasks in the same or related subjectmatter fields?</li> <li>To what extent are plans or actions initiated, developed, or decided upon by the employee?</li> <li>What analytical and problem solving skills are required?</li> <li>What is the status of work or state of development of a problem when first presented to the employee?</li> </ul>	
	Initiative and originality required	<ul> <li>How much initiative is given the employee in deciding how to accomplish his/her assignment?</li> <li>During process of the work, how much and what type of review is given to the work?</li> <li>Is the employee required to devise new work methods or procedures?</li> <li>Does s/he adapt existing methods to fit the assignment?</li> <li>Does s/he work out solutions to problems for which no existing solution exists?</li> <li>Does s/he analyze and evaluate the recommendations of others in relation to the above?</li> </ul>	

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Procedure (continued)

Step	Action		
3	Continued		
	Factor	Questions to Ask	
	Authority to make commitments,	<ul> <li>What decisions does the employee make that are not reviewed by others?</li> </ul>	
	responsibility of decisions	<ul> <li>If his/her decisions are reviewed, what is the type and extent of this review?</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>What types of problems are these and how important are they?</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>What is his/her responsibility for recommendations on agency problems and policy?</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>How final are his/her decisions and recommendations in relation to the functions of the agency?</li> </ul>	
	Consequence of errors, inadequacies,	<ul> <li>What is the impact of error (e.g., time, inconvenience, inefficiency, money, equipment, health, or life and death)?</li> </ul>	
	omissions, or wrong decisions in employee's	What is the scope of the error (i.e., is the error strictly internal or does it affect other units, the public or both)?	
	recommendations and decisions	What is the probability for error to occur (i.e., is there frequent and/or detailed review of work)?	
		<ul> <li>What is the degree of difficulty in correcting or reversing the error?</li> </ul>	

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# Procedure (continued)

Step	Action		
3	Continued		
	Factor	Questions to Ask	
	Personal contacts and relationships with others measures type of contact required (employee's own supervisor vs. department director or outside public officials); scope of the subject matter dealt with in the contacts (explaining straightforward procedures vs. negotiating procedures and policies); and the tact poise, persuasiveness, skill required in the contact  Working conditions/environment refers	<ul> <li>What contacts does the employee have with others? Within the agency? Outside the agency?</li> <li>What is the purpose of the contacts?</li> <li>What type of subject matter is dealt with?</li> <li>Is it simple, complex, broad, narrow, controversial?</li> <li>What conditions make it easy or difficult to accomplish these contacts?</li> <li>During these contacts does the employee have authority to make official commitments?</li> <li>What level of skill is required for contact (tact, poise, persuasiveness, etc.)?</li> <li>Where is the work location (inside, outside, or both)?</li> </ul>	
	to the physical characteristics/surroundings of the job that make specific demands upon a worker's capacity	<ul> <li>What machines, tools, equipment are required to be operated?</li> <li>What are the special physical demands (climbing, lifting, bending, stooping, standing, sitting, etc.)?</li> <li>Is the position exposed to noise or vibration?</li> <li>Is the position exposed to special hazards or dangers?</li> <li>What are the atmospheric conditions?</li> </ul>	

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<b>Procedure</b>	•
(continued	)

Step	Action		
3	Continued		
	Factor	Questions to Ask	
	Area of responsibility refers to the geographic or program area over which the position has responsibility	<ul> <li>Does the position have statewide or regional responsibility for a given program?</li> <li>Is the position in headquarters setting with departmentwide responsibility vs. in an institutional setting?</li> </ul>	
	Administrative responsibility measures the extent to which the position is involved in administrative tasks	<ul> <li>Does the position develop and monitor program goals and objectives?</li> <li>Does the position develop and monitor the program budget?</li> <li>Does the position perform personnel, contracts, and business services related activities?</li> </ul>	
	Sensitivity	What is the degree of public, media, and legislative interest and concern in the position?	

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<b>Procedure</b>	•
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Step	Action	
5	The C&P Analyst determines the appropriate allocation and notifies the Personnel Liaison (PL)	
	If The documentation (task statements are ambiguous or incomplete, reporting relationships are unclear, or any of the	Then The C&P Analyst shall contact the office to obtain the required information
	factors discussed in step 3 are unanswered	
	The position does not appear to meet the allocation standard for the class	The C&P Analyst will contact the office to discuss alternatives such as • Changing duties and responsibilities of the position to meet the allocation requested • Determine if the duties and responsibilities of the position meet the allocation standards of another class • Determine if a new class is needed
	The position meets the allocation standard for the class	The C&P Analyst will inform the Personnel Liaison (PL) the request is approved.

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### Resources

The following table depicts the various resources available regarding allocation guidelines.

Resource	Section
Classification and Pay (C&P) Guide	155, 170, 180, 300-399
Law and Regulation	GC 19818-19818.21, 3513(e)
http://www.dpa.ca.gov/statesys/dpa/l	
<u>aws.htm</u>	
http://www.dpa.ca.gov/statesys/dpa/	
<u>oalrules.htm</u>	
Memo of Understanding (MOU)	Refer to applicable MOU
http://www.dpa.ca.gov/collbarg/contr	
act/bumenu.shtm	
Responsible Control Agency and	DPA
Program	
Other:	
Essential Functions Duty Statement	http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/
Preparation and Construction	ohr/GuidesManuals/EFManual10-
Manual	05Revise.pdf
Personnel Operations Manual	http://www.ohr.dgs.ca.gov/Person
	nel/POM-TOC.htm
CBID	http://www.documents.dgs.ca.gov/
	ohr/pom/CBID.pdf

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